

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1842.

THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immense display.

Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

For a Letter concerning the West Roxbury Community—A Letter from Henry Clay—Letter from Putney, Vt. and Sundry Items, See First Page.

For a Poem and a Letter from the N. E. Boundary, See Last Page.

From Washington.

Our letters this morning are silent as to the effort to perfect and pass another Tariff bill. No doubt the attempt will be made, unless it is understood that John Tyler will veto any Tariff bill which Congress may pass which does not unconditionally surrender the Land Distribution. That cannot be. The Richmond Enquirer says that Tyler will veto any bill like Mr. Simmon's, even though no duty be imposed above 20 per cent.

The Senate was in Executive Session through a part of Thursday—of course, engaged in considering the Boundary Treaty. Nothing has yet transpired, but we cannot doubt that the Treaty will be ratified. The Globe thinks it may be.

The Clay Meeting in Rochester on Tuesday evening was a rouser. GEORGE VINCENT MATHEWS presided. DR. MALTEY STRONG read the call and enforced the propriety of action, and J. W. GILBERT prepared the Address and Resolutions. We cannot make room for these spirit-stirring appeals, at least this morning; but we must insert the following resolution, which we welcome as evidence that ROCHESTER speaks only the language of Freedom:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the Whig majority in Congress, to maintain their ground, and to yield nothing to Executive Dictation, especially on the questions of the Tariff and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

We think the Commercial Advertiser is too fond of interpreting Political events to the disadvantage of Mr. Clay. It is very true that a large portion of the people of Kentucky are in favor of Relief or Stay-Laws, and that they have voted accordingly for Members of the Legislature, even to the extent of electing Loco-Focos in many undoubted Whig Counties. But what possible connexion has all this with the question of next President? Suppose Mr. Clay is opposed to Stay-Laws, as we doubt not he is; he is not in the Legislature, and cannot come in collision with the Relief-men. The Commercial does not doubt that Kentucky will give him over 10,000 majority for next President, and Louisiana at least 2,000; and yet he has spoken as though each had gone against him. Such paragraphs mislead the public and needlessly dishearten the Whigs in a time of sufficient adversity. Better leave their manufacture to John Jones and the Loco-Foco press.

We yesterday stated, on the authority of a Custom-House officer who had been waited on with a requisition, that a paper was in circulation there expressing approval of the last Veto—for what purpose was obvious. We have since been called on by a C. H. officer who had not been called on to sign any such paper. Both undoubtedly state the truth. If we have been instrumental in 'heading' this game of marking all the unbending Whigs in the Custom-House for proscription, we heartily rejoice. Still, the machinations of the 'Union' clique will ultimately prevail there.

Was there ever such weather? Rain in April; rain in June; rain in July; rain, rain, rain in August. Two showers a day and a soaker at night are about the average for this month. The later Harvest, whether of Grain or Hay, must suffer fearfully. Where's Esy? Could he be persuaded to turn his machinery backwards for a week or two?

CITY DESPATCH POST.—Our readers will see by the advertisement in another column, that the distribution of City Letters has been taken into the charge of the Post Office Department, and that deliveries of letters will now be made three times a day with promptitude and certainty. The enterprise is worthy of all encouragement and we trust it will fully meet the wants and wishes of our citizens. The price, three cents a letter, is perhaps as low as the circumstances of the case, at present, will admit.

On the 5th inst. The Union contained an Editorial article stating that some black persons had taken breakfast at a boarding-house in Barclay-street, and the Editor of the Tribune with them. We replied next morning that "the person named ate his breakfast at the usual time and place, and neither saw nor understood that any colored person was about the table." On the 9th, The Union returned to the charge, adding to a paragraph on a totally different subject, "since Horace Greeley ate his breakfast at a boarding-house, &c. &c. again, on Wednesday and Thursday, he reiterated this falsehood, aggravating it by stating that he had 'eaten between two negroes.' &c. &c. and that he could prove it." On Thursday, we was waited on by the person who had given him the information on which he based his vile and paltry falsehoods with a written statement that he (the informant) had been mistaken in his assertions; that the Editor of the Tribune knew nothing of the blacks having been in the house till the story appeared in The Union, &c. &c.—This Noah hesitated to publish, saying he wanted others to sign it. The next morning, as the persons applied to did not wish their names in the Union in connection with this patently nonsense—the informant of Mr. Noah waited upon him with a written paper, stating that he had been mistaken in the premises; that the dragging of the Editor of the Tribune into the story was entirely wrong, and he wished to make reparation, &c. &c. This Noah declined publishing (from his own witness,) but said he would publish the other statement. This was given him; and he was garbled by cutting out the material portion, which stated the unadmitted correction of the writer that he did not see or know any thing of the blacks, and thus the article was made to read as follows: "With this plain exposition of the course of this dishonest and shameless old man, we take leave of the subject and of him. We have been censured by one or two friends for applying to him the terms which his willful and wanton knavery and falsehood, so outrageously persisted in, have earned him. We ask them to consider the whole matter, and say whether we can ever have sentenced from the Bench a poor or a rich man who evinced such execrable depravity as he has done throughout this miserable business."

The whole affair is one which no Editor with any sense of decency or dignity could ever have dragged into print.—The two blacks about whom the uproar was made were never in the world. That we did not allude to it in our paper, we desire to conceal or deny any thing we had known of the matter, but simply to condemn the prostitution of the press to such vile uses as in this instance, was evident to all from our remark at the outset. We repeat it now. We have never associated with blacks; never eaten with them; and we are quite as probable that we had seen two cleanly, decent colored persons sitting down at a second table in any other room just as we were finishing our breakfast, as we might have gone away without thinking or caring about the matter. We choose our own company in all things, and that of our own race, but cherish little of that spirit which for eighteen centuries has held the kindred of M. M. Noah accused of God and Man, outlawed and outcast, and until the association of Christians, Mussulmans, or even self-respecting Pagans. Where there were Jews, there were not and with a negro, there are (or lately were) Jews; thousands who would not eat with a Jew. We leave to such renegades as the Judge of Israel the stirring up of prejudices and the prating of "usages of society," which over the whole world make him an abhorrence, as they see since would have done at a second table in any other room just as we were finishing our breakfast, or that he is a knave we think much to his discredit; and that he is a Jew notwithstanding, however unfortunate it may be for that luckless people.

Anniversary of The Home League.

The friends of American Industry throughout the Union are apprised that during the last Annual Exhibition of the American Institute in this city an Association was here formed by a Convention of citizens from all parts of the Country, denominated "THE HOME LEAGUE for the protection of American Labor and the promotion of reciprocal Commerce." It was composed of representatives from the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial and Industrial interests generally, without reference to any sectional or party bias. Its principles and objects are now known. A widespread influence and the formation of more than a hundred auxiliary leagues, cooperating in the diffusion of useful information and the advancement of our domestic concerns, are sufficient proofs of its utility and well-timed establishment.

It is now the duty of the Central Committee, appointed by and in behalf of the Primary League, to announce to its associate branches and to the public generally, that the first annual meeting for the choice of Officers and the transaction of business appertaining to the Association will be held at the Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway, in this city on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when a general attendance of its members and those who wish to become such will take place, without farther notice.

An address to the People of the United States, setting forth the general views of this Association, has already been circulated throughout the Country, and has met with marked approbation. From an Institution scarcely yet a year in existence, it cannot be expected that any boast will be made of what it has done, and still less of what it is likely to achieve. No banners are displayed to aid party strife or to excite popular commotion; but converts from all parties and associations in all sections of the Country have joined its ranks with a proper spirit of independence, to establish, peacefully and permanently, an union of interests distinctly AMERICAN, in opposition to these anti-national and unpatriotic dogmas which have lately been undermining our character and prosperity as an independent and sovereign People.

In the two conventions, which have been held in furtherance of its objects, a harmony of action and consistency of conduct were manifested, which not only proved The Home League to be above servility to local and party prejudices, but by the diffusion of a mass of useful and timely information, and the fearless expression of sound and patriotic views, an interest has been everywhere awakened in its favor, so that now its warmest advocates are among those who first questioned its utility, and decided the possibility of its independence. The statistical facts collected in the course of its numerous meetings in this city, aided by publications giving the result of their discussions to the people at large, have essentially aided in the formation of a Tariff as indispensable for Revenue and the basis of a sound Currency as for Protection to Domestic Industry. The baneful and deceptive doctrines of Free Trade which an insidious foreign rival was commending to our adoption, without deigning to practice them herself, have here been successfully combated, and it is now no longer a heresy to protect our Home concerns or to foster a Commerce that is truly reciprocal.

To carry on the great objects for which such an Association was formed, and is so manifestly qualified to promote, the Central Committee feel themselves privileged to urge upon their fellow-citizens of all parties and in all the States throughout the Union to continue the efforts already commenced, and to form State and County Leagues to aid in completing the good work thus auspiciously commenced. Much yet remains to be accomplished, which the narrow aims of party discipline would neglect or subvert to its own selfish purposes. A special vigilance is necessary to watch those who are the chosen guardians of the public weal, to see that our Legislators accomplish the work for which they were appointed, and should their patriotic efforts to relieve our present embarrassments be defeated, to hold ourselves in readiness to call public meetings for the protection of our Home Interests, at all hazards, to sustain those and those who constitutionally enact laws for the relief of our suffering Country, and to prevent our birth-right from being bargained away for the officials of Foreign Free Trade—these are some of the duties and privileges that belong to The Home League, and which it will faithfully perform.

It is one of the cardinal principles of our Association that the Government and People of this Country owe it to themselves to protect American Industry and Enterprise, wherever and however developed. With advantages greater than any other nation possesses, the United States have rightfully assumed a higher stand, and are bound to maintain a loftier and freer character in a moral and political point of view than any other community. Our laboring classes especially set out to be better educated, better clothed and better fed than the oppressed operatives of foreign countries. But to maintain this ascendancy at this moment is no easy task. Low labor and low prices prevail everywhere. The Old World seems going generally into a state of liquidation, and there is scarcely an article we produce or manufacture which cannot or may not be produced in some foreign country at a less price than we can produce it here. Our Carrying Trade too, and our Fisheries, and in short all the labor of our hands, are interfered with when placed in competition with the depressed labor of Europe, or that of its lower reduced Colonies.

Now, unless our working men are ready to abandon the benefits of Education, the comforts of decent Apparel, and the wholesome Living to which they have been accustomed, we must guard against foreign competition by securing a preference to the Labor of our own citizens, whether native or naturalized, and to our legitimate Home Interests. We have no other alternative, for the benefit of the Laborer or Capitalist; for it cannot be doubted that it is for the interest of the Capitalist to pay a higher rate of wages to the free American who supports himself independently, rather than to give lower rates to such degraded and pauper dependents as are maintained by poor laws in foreign countries. Nor will the delusive doctrines of Free Trade help us. That demands the exchange of Labor for Labor—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, whatever be their character. It is only by a judicious Protection to our own Skill and Industry that our Working Classes can be secured in their privileges.—The half-starved, half-clothed and ignorant foreign serf can and must work cheaper than we do, and of course the purchasers of his labor will, in an open market, have an advantage. It is worse than idle to be blind to this conclusion. The rates of Labor form the standard of value whereby to estimate the moral and mental improvements of a Nation in comparison with others. Skill, talent, industry, order and enterprise create capital. Good Government protects these; and just in the same way that a superior workman obtains higher wages than a poor one, so does a Nation possessed of the above advantages take the lead of

other Nations, and as long as it can maintain a high rate of wages by the above means, it will be preeminently prosperous.

But the representative of this value of Labor being Money, it should be measured by a uniform standard, and not by a fluctuating currency, which, it is said, is the cause of the present distress. Now, what is the existing state of our money value as the representative of other values? We have no National Bank. The business of the Government is done upon a Specie basis. The Currency of those States which have any Paper issues is nearly equal to Specie. If the wages of Labor therefore decline, it will not be owing to Banking in any way. For the future, if we behold our Laborers without employment, Trade paralyzed, and the wages of all our Working Classes going down, we must impute these evils to some other cause than that arising from a Paper Currency. A real want of work at home in consequence of employing operatives abroad to work for us, paid by our Specie or the products of sectional and not general Labor, is the true cause. Look where we may, we witness this result. The dismantled state of our American Shipping, the monopoly by foreigners of what little carrying-trade there is, the suspension of our manufacturing enterprise to give employment to needy Operatives abroad, the restricted trade and non-intercourse between all parts of our once flourishing Country, the plethora attributed to over-production and diminished consumption in our Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits—the downward tendency of all values save that of money, whereby Capitalists alone are benefited, and they but transiently, the exposure of the destitute to crime and suffering—the destruction of principle so prone to follow that of property—these are actual miseries, which for the want of a Protective System, the American Laboring classes are doomed to see and feel.

But the Committee fully believe that the Country is not compelled to submit long to this degraded condition. There is no need that our young and puissant nation should be over-laid or over-reached in the throes of distress which now convulse the starving Millions in the Old World; nor however deeply we may commiserate their sufferings, is it necessary that we should throw ourselves into their wretched condition. That policy which seeks to level the wages of Free American Labor to a Servile or Pauper Standard, cannot be tolerated by our Industrious and better Educated citizens. The high character assumed by us is capable of being sustained. The bounties of Providence now everywhere smile upon our fields.—Skill, Enterprise, the Will and Strength to work, the advantages of Education and Freedom which, with proper encouragement, are odds in our favor against the World, a cheap Soil and every variety of Climate, secure to us success if we only have the wisdom to embrace it. Some concessions and alterations may have to be made by us to the changing state of circumstances, but it is by a protecting and fostering care over our Home Interests that we shall be enabled surely and permanently to regain our prosperity. A National Commerce among ourselves must be encouraged. A motive-power from our own government must come in the shape of a Protective Tariff, equal in its counterbalancing power to all the emergencies we may be thrown into by foreign interference—a Tariff securing Home Industry and Home Competition, not for the benefit of Monopolists nor of the Government merely, but FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY, REWARDING LABOR, REMUNERATING CAPITAL AND EQUALIZING PRICES. This, as we believe, is the necessary result of the system we advocate, the League and the only League we are bound to.

The statistical reports emanating from our last Convention have already done much to convince the public of the ability of our countrymen, with proper protection, to sustain themselves as a free Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial People. We now invite the various branches of our Association to continue to furnish such reports and to correct any errors which may have appeared in those already published. Let the employed operatives meet in their respective districts to consult together, and devise the means to give a new impulse to the hand of labor; let them appoint Delegates to express their wishes and views at the Convention, and co-operate with us to restore to the country its former prosperity. Let the Farmers of the interior look at the state of the Republic, and having a regard to the whole country, let them meet us through their Delegates, to represent their feelings in behalf of American Industry, and of those classes who furnish a market for the productions of the soil and prevent them from being dependent on foreign workshops for fabrics of the first necessity. A due preparation of measures to be acted upon at our next meeting, will essentially facilitate the execution of what will then have to be adopted, and as every interest in the Country is deeply connected with the Protection of Labor and the prosecution of reciprocal Commerce, we trust our citizens generally will unite in our patriotic labors.

The Committee in conclusion will only repeat that in whatever section of the Country these sentiments may be promulgated, whatever party or whatever trade may espouse them, it is hoped implicit faith may be placed in their sincerity, and if delegates are appointed to meet us, that they will bring with them a determination and the means to carry out our views. We again assert what was contained in our former address, that "to promote Domestic Interests the Home League was established, without reference to party distinctions, and to impress upon our public representatives the propriety of guarding and promoting those interests, our efforts will be directed. The occasion is propitious and the necessity urgent, and we call upon all those who love their own Country above all others, who prefer Domestic to Foreign interests, to unite their exertions to ours, until the concentrated efforts of the friends of American interests shall be crowned with complete success, and a policy truly American and National be found to prevail in every department of our Government."

JOSEPH BLUNT, N. Y.
C. C. HAVEN, N. Y.
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, N. Y.
REUBEN BACON, N. Y.
H. H. PRUYN, N. Y.
HENRY BURDEN, N. Y.
CHARLES S. MORGAN, N. Y.
MELVIN CORNELL, N. Y.
BENJAMIN REEVES, Pa.
WM. B. KINNEY, N. J.
GEO. B. HOLMES, R. I.
T. B. WAKEMAN, N. J.
L. D. CHAPIN, N. Y.
WM. G. LAMBERT, N. Y.
Central Committee.

The Weekly Tribune for the present week may be obtained at the publisher's office, or sent by mail in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 5 cents. CONTENTS, in part—Congressional Proceedings—Poetry—American Traveling and Treatment of Children, by Fanny Kemble Butler—Kendall's Santa Fe Sketches—Literary Notes—Association—Mr. Adams's Report on John Tyler's Reasons for signing the Apportionment Law—Mr. Clay and the Compromise Act—Washington Correspondence—Veto Message—How to cure the bite of a Rattlesnake—EDITORS' REPLY—American Credit—Tea, Coffee and Salt—Morris's Electric Telegraphy, ILLUSTRATIONS: Letters from Burlington, Vt.—Milwaukee—Baltimore—Pittsburg and Philadelphia; several columns of Miscellaneous Items, News of the Day, Anecdotes, &c., &c., Review of the Markets, Money Matters, &c.

North Carolina—A Better Look.

We received yesterday the letters of our Raleigh Correspondent of the 7th and 8th, both post-marked 9th, and the Register of the latter date. (How was this, friend and P. M. at Raleigh?) These returns put a better complexion on affairs than they were previously. The Loco-Foco majority in the Legislature is considerably lower than we anticipated, and Gov. Morehead's election is placed beyond peradventure, in spite of the extraordinary luck against us in the close Counties, and the apathy of our strong ones, which had been taught by the over-confident tone of the Whig Press to believe that there was no sort of danger. Here are the results:

LEGISLATIVE—1842. GOVERNOR. GOV. 1840.					
Legisla. Whig. Loco. Moreh'd. Henry. More. Saunders.					
Ashe.....0	1.....	100	501	534	
Beaufort.....1	2.....	750	593	845	363
Bertie.....0	3.....				
Bladen.....0	2.....	201	438	329	451
Brunswick.....0	1.....				
Columbus.....0	1.....				
Cabarrus.....2	0.....	610	302	340	393
Casswell.....0	3.....	244	1190	270	1137
Craven.....0	3.....				
Cumberland.....0	3.....	558	886	621	952
Chatham.....3	1.....	993	707	1075	603
Davidson.....3	0.....	736	961	1409	470
Duplin.....0	3.....		700	234	766
Franklin.....1	2.....	362	646	383	636
Greene.....1	0.....				
Lenoir.....0	2.....				
Guilford.....0	0.....	1614	418	2211	469
Halifax.....3	0.....				
Hyde.....0	1.....				
Johnston.....0	3.....	557	580	574	611
Moore.....0	1.....	18 maj.	560	517	
Mecklenburg.....0	3.....		418	984	1201
Orange.....1	4.....	1376	1472	1664	1549
Person.....0	2.....	309	545	272	553
Richmond.....3	0.....				
Robeson.....0	2.....	534	557	601	568
Rockingham.....0	3.....	383	954	533	1000
Rowan.....0	0.....	337 maj.	1622	373	
Sampson.....0	3.....	376	603	478	739
Stokes.....0	4.....	1129	1180	1167	1190
Surry.....0	4.....	983	950	1129	978
Randolph.....3	0.....	1154	309	1290	343
Wake.....0	4.....	953	1165	1030	1157
Warren.....0	3.....	113	730	188	705
Wilkes.....3	0.....	1333	169	1425	127
Pitt.....3	0.....	572	379	625	519
Wayne.....0	3.....	216	680	263	777
Hertford.....1	1.....				
Chowan.....1	0.....				
Gates.....0	2.....				
Pasquotank.....2	0.....				
Edgecombe.....0	3.....				
Nash.....0	2.....				
Total.....38	75.....	16,711	16,631	23,024	20,216

Morehead's loss in 28 Counties, 7,734.

We lose the Senator in Orange by one vote, and Members in Granville, Stokes, Surry, Chatham, Robeson, Brunswick, Greene (Senator) Moore, Beaufort, &c. &c. by 10 to 160 majority. Probably 30 by less than 40 votes each in the average. There never was such uniform ill luck.

In a part of the low country forming Mr. Stanley's District, we appear to have lost ground decidedly—perhaps 1,000 votes in three or four Counties. In the rest of the State, there is no real change.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1842.

To the Editor of The Tribune: If the Whigs in this State have indeed lost the Election, it has been not because they were too weak to carry it, but because some of them were too sanguine and some too apathetic. This Election is, however, no test, because in Morehead's own County, where hundreds are bound to him by the ties of personal regard, aside from political predilection, he fell short of his former poll 600 votes! Let the strong men of the party once go to work strenuously, and they will give HENRY CLAY 5,000 majority in the old North State. I send all the returns which have come to hand.

Yours, H.

'Jobbing and the Democratic Review.'

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: I observe in your paper another article in relation to the Democratic Review and to myself, which again claims a brief notice from me. For your expressions of "respect and esteem," and your disclaimer of personal "blame" to me, permit me to offer my thanks, though at the same time to couple them with the suggestion that you might sometimes spare yourself the necessity of a subsequent correction of statements like that contained in your present article, by applying for explanation, in advance of a too hasty publication, to the sources best able to furnish it directly and correctly. I find nothing else calling for further notice from me than the following:

"Mr. O'Sullivan, as proprietor of the 'Democratic Review' is now, if not already, the appointed Printer of the Decisions, &c. of the Supreme Court of the United States, at a price which withdraws a large sum of money annually from the National Treasury to sustain his personal pecuniary position. He is no Printer, and of course employs a Printer to do the work, reserving a liberal profit to himself. Against this, also, we protest, as an invasion of the rights of actual printers, as a gouge on the Treasury. There is no chance, in our view, for him to make any money fairly in this way. If the Government pays only a fair price, the whole of that price should go to the man who does the work. It is only by an invasion of the just rights of the craft, added to an imposition on the Treasury, that a lawyer-editor can make a profit between them."

Now, sir, permit me to inform you that the contract for the execution of certain printing annually required by the Supreme Court of the United States, which you thus denounce as a partisan job, and "as an invasion of the just rights of actual printers, or a gouge on the Treasury," was awarded to the firm of "Langtree & O'Sullivan," on open and public competition, as the lowest among a number of bidders, precisely as was also that of the printing of the "Madison Papers" under the authority of Congress. That firm was in possession and management of an extensive printing-office, in which a variety of every species of printing—book, newspaper, and miscellaneous—was executed. The office of the Supreme Court under whose direction this whole matter rests is known to be not only a gentleman of character and standing immeasurably beyond the reach of the imputation your article conveys, but also entirely disconnected from all the interests or excitements of party politics, besides being under the supervision of the Court itself, which august body, collectively and individually, must necessarily desire the odium of your charge. With them I am content to leave it, and remain,

Respectfully, J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

New-York, August 12th, 1842.

[See more editorial comments are crowded out.]

The Foreign Reviews.

Mr. Mason has sent us his Reprints of the EDINBURGH and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS for July, in addition to those already noticed. The Edinburgh opens with a great article on the Origin and History of the Jesuits, from which we must find room for some extracts. Its other papers are clever and entertaining, but do not approach this. Among them is a labored and ingenious though supercilious argument for 'Free Trade,' with holes in it you might throw your hat through. The Westminster we have not yet finished. It treats of 'The Thirty-Nine Articles,' 'Roman Poets,' 'Frederick the Great,' 'American Geologists,' 'Honors of employing Women and Children in Mines and Galleries,' (terrible!) Music and the Fine Arts, and the French Revolution. This is a number of most varied interest.

A severe thunder-storm visited New-Haven on Thursday. A dwelling-house was struck.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Western Elections.

Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Friday, 9 o'clock, A. M. We have another return from Illinois, the second day's voting in St. Louis, and further details from Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

In Madison County (Alton) the Whigs have achieved a decided victory. They elect their whole ticket, and give Duncan, for Governor, about 600 majority.

MISSOURI.

The second day's voting rendered it more doubtful which party would succeed in St. Louis Co.—There were many divisions among the Whigs, and hence the chance of the success of the whole Loco-Foco ticket. The third day's voting could save the County from this, but whether it did or not you will learn, perhaps, to-morrow. Of course you will understand that Missouri is thoroughly with the Loco-Focos, and that there are only a few places (St. Louis for instance) where the Whigs make a strong fight.

INDIANA.

There is no doubt we have carried the Senate. We shall have as many members in the next as in the last Senate. The following table comprises all the returns received:

SENATE.	1842.	1841.	SENATE.	1842.	1841.
W. L. F. W. L. F.			W. L. F. W. L. F.		
Monroe, &c.....1	1	1	Henricks.....1	1	1
Boone.....1	1	1	Bone.....1	1	1
Vermilion.....1	1	1	Stanton.....1	1	1
Johnson.....1	1	1	Jackson.....1	1	1
Shelby.....1	1	1	Tippecanoe.....1	1	1
Bartholomew.....1	1	1	Madison.....1	1	1
Knox.....1	1	1	Marion.....1	1	1
Harrison.....1	1	1	2 Morgan.....1	1	1
			1 Montgomery.....1	1	1
			1 Orange.....1	1	1
			1 Owen.....1	1	1
			1 Putnam.....1	1	1
			1 Randolph.....1	1	1
			1 Floyd.....1	1	1
			1 Rush.....1	1	1
			1 Scott.....1	1	1
			2 Shelby.....1	1	1
			1 Fulton.....1	1	1
			1 St. Joseph.....1	1	1
			1 Sullivan.....1	1	1
			1 Tippecanoe.....1	1	1
			1 Hamilton.....1	1	1
			1 Hancock.....1	1	1
			1 Vanderberg.....1	1	1
			1 Harrison.....1	1	1
			1 Vermillion.....1	1	1
			1 Hendricks.....1	1	1
			1 Henry.....1	1	1
			1 Warren.....1	1	1
			1 Washington.....1	1	1
			1 Wayne.....1	1	1
			1 Jennings.....1	1	1
			1 Johnson.....1	1	1
				38	41

The Globe is asserting that its party lost fourteen Members this year as compared with last by the change of the floating Members. A glance at the above table will show that this is entirely mistaken.